World Affairs to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): We have said, no, no.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Bill comes before the House, you can have your objection. *(Interruptions)*. Now statements. Yes, Mr. Gujral.

Developments in Pakistan

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Madam, *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): I am on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Madam, I lay a copy of my statement regarding position of Indians in Kuwait on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER: What has happened?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I have laid both the statements on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): Madam, he has made a statement on the Indian Council of World Affairs. But we have been given the statement on Pakistan. This matter is *sub judice*. It is pending in a court. How can he make a statement before Parliament? *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request hon. Members to go back to their seats. When the discussion comes, you can raise all your objections. There will be ample time for the Members, to discuss when any Bill comes before the House. I will request, hon. Minister has come with the statement. You give your names and ask queries. *(Interruptions)* Please take your seats. Don't argue these matters. Let me ask him to read out the statement.

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, you consider this matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will consider, but let me do the other things.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Let the hon. Minister read out the statement.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Alva, you read the business of today. You do not understand. There is a certain listed legislative business which is in his name. You read the Order Paper. We are going accordingly. After that is over, then the Minister will make the statement. Please go back to your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: But the Minister walked out without making the statements. Mr. Das Gupta brought him back.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he did not walk out. He is sitting over here before me. *(Interruptions)* Please behave in a dignified manner. We are going to discuss some serious matter. The statements are very serious. On your request we have asked him to come...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: But the Minister walked out.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister did not walk out. People keep walking out and walking in and people come to the well of the House and go back. Let us not bother about those things. I am concerned with what is happening now. Sit down.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Madam, you don't pass such remarks as "please behave." We have not misbehaved. The Minister walked out and Mr. Mahajan has brought him back. That is what we said.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only warning you, Mr. Jadhav. Take your seat. The other day you argued with the Chair. It will not be tolerated any more. I am giving you the warning. Please don't argue with the Chair.

THE VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: And you don't give miswarning. I want to request you, I have not misbehaved.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will name you if you do not abide by the

[The Deputy Chairman]

Chair's ruling. I am supported by the Rule Book. So you please keep yourself cool and let the House run in proper order. Thank you.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN (Maharashtra): Let me put the record straight. I did not bring him back. We were just talking. He went there and he is now making the statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Madam, I have given you ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I again say, that matter is over. Please take your seat. That is final. No argument about it Honourable Minister आप अपनी स्टेटमेंट पढ़िए।

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Madam, I am first reading the statement about Kuwait ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, he will read about Pakistan.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER: Pakistan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please have some respect for the age and seniority of the Minister. Anybody can make a mistake.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I am reading the statement on Pakistan first.

Madam Deputy Chairman,

As the Hounourable Members are aware, the President of Pakistan has dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed the duly elected Government of Pakistan headed by Mohterama Benzir Bhutto. This came as a surprise to us, particularly when there was no indication that she had lost her majority in the National Assembly. A Caretaker Prime Minister has been sworn in. Provincial Assemblies have also been dissolved and Caretaker Chief Ministers appointed. A State of emergency has been declared. We have noted the announcement that fresh elections will be held in October 1990.

Developments in pakistan are the internal affairs of that country. However, experience shows that shocks of this nature anywhere put democracy under severe strain. We sincerely hope that there will be no discontinuity or setback to the democratic process in Pakistan and that people's will would prevail.

We have nothing but goodwill for the people of Pakistan. We also support a stable Pakistan. We have always worked towards building a relationship of cooperation and good-neighbourliness with this country. Our efforts have continued despite severe provocations from Pakistan, including support for terrorism and subversion directed against India. We believe that a friendly, constructive and cooperative relationship will not only benefit the peoples of our two countries, but will also contribute to peace and stability in our region.

Madam, may I read the next one also?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Separately we will do it. Let this be over first. उससे कन्फ्युजन हो जाएगा। Shri A.G. Kulkarni. Honourable Members, before I call the names, I am again saying that I have got 31 names and I am not going to call all of them. I will strictly abide by the rules. And I want a meaningful reply from the Minister. There are 31 names but I am not going to call everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is 23 and 31 and I am not going to call all. I will call the name according to the time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Madam, at least 31 Members have been sitting... (*Interruptions*)...

उपसभापतिः आपसे मैं बात नहीं कर रही हूं, आप तशरीफ रखिए।

I will call. We have a system of first-come-first-served: Those who have given their names first will be called first.

We have to abide by a certain procedure. Shri A.G. Kulkarni.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): And any party you should not exclude.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No party would be excluded, but it cannot be all. Four Members from your party, Mr. Mathur, I am sorry.

Yes, Mr. Kulkarni. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Ten from this side.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three Members. Actually, it is one but because it is a large party, I am allowing three. There are two statements, and I will adjust it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Our right should not be curbed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no right, please.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: (Pondicherry): Madam, our right to speak... *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanasamy, there is no such right.

It is better you do not talk about those rights, otherwise there will be riots in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Conventions... *(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no convention, no right. It is for whoever is in the Chair at that time.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, I was the first to give my name.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: -No, you are not the first. I have got the list with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: The list is not in order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't dispute it. आगे बोलो, पीछे बोलो Somebody has to be first, somebody has to be last. All of you can't speak together. That is the law. Shri Kulkarni.

SHRI A.G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): I have gone through the statement on Pakistan. It says the Government is taking diplomatic line for approaching at this problem. In view of the already existing political tensions, particularly Pakistan's attempt to strengthen the terrorists on the border, I am surprised whether the implication of this statement is that Pakistan — as has been claimed by Mrs. Bhutto — is now preparing for a war with India. I would like to know whether any such intention has been noted through intelligence sources.

Mr. Minister, the USA first expressed a reaction that it is an internal matter of Pakistan, but now it seems in the USA some Senators have stated that the attempts in Pakistan to bring in the military regime are not commensurate with the peace and goodwill everywhere, particularly in the two warring nations. Moreover, one attempt seems to be that the hardliners in Pakistan are trying to bargain for more arms due to the Gulf crisis as well as the crisis in their internal provinces like Sind and Pakistan. So, the hardliners are trying to bring in pressure on the USA for more arms. I would like to know whether the Government of India has taken note of it or not and whether it is attempting to persuade the Senators and the USA Government to take an objective view of the existing conditions in India.

I would also like to know whether the Government of India will think that the energetic move to persuade the US and the US Senators is very necessary. If so, what attempts are being made in this connection?

My third point is regarding the statement made by the Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan who arrived in india for discussions. The Secretary made a statement yesterday here that the change in Government will not alter the policy of Pakistan towards India. I would like to know what are the rational credentials of this statement because on one side they are pressurising the USA to give them more arms, on the other they are encouraging terrorism. Mrs. Bhutto has categorically stated that the new

[Shri A.G. Kulkarni]
regime will start a war with India. In such a confused position in Pakistan, though it may be their domestic conflict, how is India going to approach to solve and defuse this problem, even by taking the support of all the regional and Western powers and creating an atmosphere for bringing a pressure on Pakistan and USA to defuse the issue?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): One is really sad at the events which have happened in Pakistan. We were happy when in 1988 democracy was restored in Pakistan and a young lady of 35, Benazir Bhutto, was elected the Prime Minister.

India has been the lighthouse of democracy in this region. Other countries chalked their course of democracy guided by this lighthouse. Everyone knows that it was the Army which was behind Benazir's dismissal. That is very disturbing. In fact, in one of the commentaries of a very well-known political commentator, Shri Inder Malhotra, he says:

> "Nor should it be overlooked that Mr. Ishaq Khan enjoys strong support in the US and in Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, now the care-taker Prime Minister, a Sindhi landlord owning a mere 80,000 acres, he has chosen an interim Prime Minister very dear to the State Government and the Pentagon. The Pakistani Generals have direct links with the power centres in the United States no matter what the position of some on the Capitol Hill or in the Americal media is."

This is a further disturbing factor. Coupled with this fact, I see a very strange coincidence. That coincidence is that in the last four days, the US Ambassador is extensively touring Punjab.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Madhya Pradesh): Our Punjab?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Our Punjab, Yes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: दोनों का क्या संबंध है?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: There may be nothing but I wanted it to be noted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. I have got many names.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I can't, If somebody interrupts. I am only pointing out to what I have to raise and to show that these are very disturbing features.

The setting up of the tribunals against Benazir also proves that the fear in the minds of everyone who loves democracy, who loves free and open society, is that there would not be free and fair elections or the elections will not be held there at all. All this is extremely doubtful and this is very very dangerous to democracy. In a way, the Foreign Minister is right that this is an internal matter of the...*(Interruptions)*

I am being continuously disturbed, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't disturb. I will be very thankful if you allow him to speak.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Madam, I was saying that the hon. Minister is partly right that this is an internal matter of Pakistan, but wherever there is a negation of democracy, wherever there is an upsurge of dictatorial elements and military regimes, I think it becomes the concern of the entire world, more so of ours, because they are our immediate neighbours. Now, ordinarily we would have left it to themselves, but today we have a critical situation in India, both in Punjab and in Kashmir. Repeatedly we have been exposed to not only the

encouragement but also to the active part which is being played by the Pakistani Government in supporting these terrorists and secessionist elements. Now, with the army in charge of the entire situation and democratic compulsions having gone out of the situation, it may be that for a period of next five or six months the immediate danger of the escalation of the situation between the two countries, such as even a possibility of a war, though I do not believe in such a possibility, has receded. But the fact remains that this proxy war of encouraging the secessionist and terrorist elements will be on the increase. I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the attention of the House my concern which is the concern of many in the country because I think this has many, many overtones. There is no doubt in my mind at all that the manner in which President Ishaq Khan dismissed Benazir Bhutto is highly unconstitutional. In fact it is reported that Benazir Bhutto asked Ghulam Ishaq Khan in tears "Can you dismiss the Prime Minister on a ground of corruption?" He said "No, no, there is something more to it." In fact, in democracy no President has a right to dismiss the Prime Minster. That brings to my mind the efforts made by those who are sitting on the other side of the House in 1987 in collusion with the President of India to dismantle a democratically elected Prime Minister of the country. Well, they could not succeed... *(Interruptions)*.... If you want to know, I am told that he is trying to come back after the present term of the current President and moves are on. If you want me to disclose something more, I will tell you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't tell other things. We are discussing about Pakistan.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE Therefore, as I said these are dangerous trends and it is quite on the cards that all efforts will be made to see that Benazir Bhutto is not free to contest the elections if they are held at all in October as has been announced. What will happen is that there will be some sort of a puppet Government totally controlled by the military regime. There is no doubt that everybody agrees that the two reasons for which Mrs. Bhutto had to go were (1) that the USA did not like her and (2) that the military regime did not like her and she did not accept their dictates.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You can seek only clarifications. Don't turn it into a debate. Please ask your questions.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I will ask the questions but this is so important.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everything spoken, I believe, in this House is important. Either you believe or just don't believe. If you believe that every word spoken in this House is important, so is the time. I am only requesting you because the right of the other Members is also there to ask questions and we have only sixteen minutes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: May I tell you one thing? Two things you will remember. First of all now you have curtailed the number.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the question of curtailing the numbers....*(Interruptions)*.... That day I allowed 48 minutes to Shiv Shankerji; it does not become a precedent. There were certain special circumstances. Please don't question why I allowed him 48 minutes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I must frankly confess that I was encouraged by the precedent because you yourself...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are no such precedents.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE. Now that you told me it should not be treated as a

[Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

precedent, okay. Instead of 48 minutes I will take 21 minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not 21 minutes. We have to adjorun the House at 1O' clock. You ask your questions.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I will ask only questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhandare, let me waste one more precious minute of this House and remined the Members the procedure after a statement is made by the Minister. We ask questions. We seek clarifications. There is no debate on that. Kindly don't destroy everything. Please ask only pointed questions. I am reminding every Member to follow this procedure. History is very long, if you go on, we can sit the whole day. I have no objection, I can sit. You are a sensible Member.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Don't take me literally on that. When you started sermonising I thought that I should at least react to it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Minister will take you literally.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I think two or three things need to be done so far as we are concerned. I think the whole international scene is getting mixed up and India has to be very very vigilant in the events that are happening. In between India and Pakistan, people to people, there is close understanding. It is only the Governments which create misunderstanding. I have no doubt that in the election campaign, a lot of anti-India hysteria will be built up by those engaged in the election and this is the time where India has to be very very diplomatic. It has to be very very effective diplomatically. I suggest that this is the time for our Government to effectively tackle two things namely fundamentalism and terrorism. Take an initiative at this time and you will get the results. So yielding to your desire that I should be brief, I would like to ask what is the overall perception of the Government to the change of the political scenario in Pakistan as regards the interests of our country. That is number one. Number two, has it any larger significance as regards the crisis which is now developing in the Middle East, particularly the crisis where Iraq overran Kuwait? Have you got any connection ...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Kindly say it again.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Two things I want to know. Number one, what is the perception of the Government of this political change on the situation in India? That is, precisely you would tell me what your perception is on this aspect. Secondly, if this situation is in any way connected or has repercusion on the global scene, particularly the situation which has arisen ...*(Interruption)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Madam, the Minister asked me to repeat. What can I do?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, don't repeat.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Madam, the Minister asked me to repeat. The difficulty is, Madam, that you do not listen to me. You go on talking from that Chair. He asked me to repeat.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because other Members come and take my time. If the Minister didn't hear, you repeat it. I have no objection, but not on any other person.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: But I must ask you, Madam, how will he reply if he does not understand my question?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do not know. It is for the Minsiter.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Secondly, I am asking you whether the whole situation is also mixed up with Iraq overrunning Kuwait. All in all, we are for, in very hard and difficult days so far as our security environment is concerned and

what steps the Government going to take in regard to that worsening security environment? These are the three questions.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Madam, the people of Pakistan and the people of India fought shoulder to shoulder for attainment of independence and setting up of a democratic system in this sub-continent. Thereafter the people of Pakistan have been subjected to military rule for a number of times. And about the present development, may I know whether the Government of India deem it as a *coup d' etat* by the army with a semblance of some civil persons in power who are no more than stooges of the army? Is that not correct according to the hon. Minister? Number two, I will ask the hon. Minister that he has referred to the dissolution of the Central Government, the dissolution of the Government headed by Benazir Bhutto as not legally valid. But, what is his opinion, apart from mentioning that four Assemblies in Pakistan have been dissolved and nominated persons have taken over as Chief Ministers? What is the reaction of the Government of India with regard to those acts by which the four Assemblies have been dissolved? Are they, according to the Government of India, legally and constitutionally correctly dissolved? The third clarification which I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is this. Is it not a fact that whenever army rule came in Pakistan. India was subjected to aggression? It is not a fact that in 1965 there was martial law? Is it not a fact that in 1971 it was again a case of martial law? And then, now that this development has taken place, what do the hon. Minister and the Government of India think will be the fate of India and what preparations are they going to make in this regard? The statement does not say anything about these things.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश): मोहतरमा सदर साहिबा,

हजारों ख्वाहिशें ऐसी कि हर ख्वाहिश पे दम निकले,
बहुत निकले मेरे अरमान लेकिन फिर भी कम निकले।

(व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन जे० शाह (महाराष्ट्र): वे आपकी खिदमत में कुछ पेश कर रहे हैं।

उपसभापति: किस पे शेर हो रहा है, पाकिस्तान पे या हिन्दुस्तान पे।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: मैं आपके जरिये से....

उपसभापति: शेर पहुंचा रहे थे। कहिये, मैं सुन लूं दुबारा, रिपीट।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: हजारों ख्वाहिशें ऐसी कि हर
ख्वाहिश पे दम निकले,
बहुत निकले मेरे अरमान
लेकिन फिर भी कम निकले।

सवाल प्राइवेसी का है। डेमोक्रेसी का जिक्र मिनिस्टर साहब के बयान में भी है और बाकी बहुत सारे हज़रात ने भी कहा है। मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि हमारी प्राइवेसी इस बात में होनी चाहिये, जम्हूरिया हम दुनिया भर में चाहते हैं, दुनिया भर के कोने-कोने में चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिस मुल्क के बारे में हम बात कर रहे हैं, उस मुल्क से हमारे ताल्लुकात किस किस्म के हैं। हमारा बकार और हमारे अंदरूनी मामलात के मदालखत में हमारे ताल्लुकात किस तरह के हैं। बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान में जब जब जम्हूरियत आई है, जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टों साहब जम्हूरियत के जरिये से जब तशरीफ लाये तो उन्होंने ऐसी सख्त जबान हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में इस्तेमाल की जैसा किसी डिक्टेटर ने भी नहीं किया। उसके बाद जब साहबजादी आईं तो उन्होंने भी तवारीख को दोहराया। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अपने रयानात में बहुत डेमोक्रेसी का जिक्र न करें। सबसे पहले जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो हमारे उनके साथ ताल्लुकात हों, वे रिकार्ड के आधार पर हों, नम्बर एक और नंबर दो, जो मदालखत पाकिस्तान की मुख्तलिफ किस्म की हुकूमतों के दौरान हमारे अंदरूनी मामलों में पाकिस्तान करता रहा है, वहां सिलसिला खत्म हो। वहां डेमोक्रेसी आये या न आये, मौजूदा सूरतेहाल में उसका जिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। मुझे खाली यही कहना है कि हम इस संबंध में अपने आफिशियल रयानात में सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के वक़ार और देश के अंदरूनी मामलात से ताल्लुक रखते हुए ही बयान दें।

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, in this very House, we welcomed the advent of democracy in Pakistan and we welcomed the advent of the regime of Benazir Bhutto though you had warned us not to put too much of faith in her. And what happened was that she made a number of mistakes and one

of them was to threaten India with a thousand-year war on Kashmir. But still we are concerned about her because she is a democratic leader and we earnestly believe that a democratic Pakistan is probably better for us because we have great faith in democracy and so are concerned about the move to bar her from contesting the elections.

And we hope that things would take a better turn. The first question I want to ask from the hon. Minister is this. Did you have any prior information about the developments that are taking place? You said, "You are surprised." I am surprised that you are surprised because what is happening there is published by the *Nawai Waqt*, the Urdu daily of Karachi and Islamabad regularly. In fact, the army was preparing for the last few days and for the last few weeks. You know what has been happening there for the last two months. You know Urdu very well. You are an expert in that. So I want to ask whether you have received any information from the Embassy. The most important question is, what impact this development is going to have on our bilateral relations, the relations between India and Pakistan. This is because, after her dismissal, Mrs. Bhutto has said, "War is nearer." Well, she means to say that the army has pushed her out, that the army has overthrown her because the people who are controlling the army, in collusion with the bureaucracy, in collusion with the Mullahs who want Shariat Law, they all combine to have those elements who want invasion against India. And so, she is talking about that. So, I want a clarification from the Minister about his assessment. What is the Government of India's assessment about the chances, whether the danger of a war has receded with this? What impact it has on the chances of a war with Pakistan because of the developments that are taking place there? The second theory, as you must have read in the newspapers, is that some people think that since this turmoil is going on in Pakistan, probably they will be preoccupied with their internal affairs and we will have a respite. So what is the assessment of the Minister about this? And my last question, Madam, is this *(Time bell rings)* Since you are in a hurry,....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is in hurry.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: I am sorry. What is the role, in your opinion, of the United States in this matter? The U.S. Ambassador has denied that the he has received three hours' prior information, advance warning. But as everybody knows, America is guiding them and probably, it is at their instance, at the instance of the military, at the instance of the bureacrats and at the instance of Mullahs this has happened there. One important thing I want to know about the recent developments in Iraq which have engulfed the area. The very important thing I want to ask from the hon. Minister is: what is his perception, what is his assessment because there is one theory, a widely prevalent theory, in the world today? After Afghanistan what has happened? When the Afghanistan war is almost over, their military aid to Pakistan has lessened. Now in the Gulf, the Gulf war is going on and all kinds of this are going on, the merger of Kuwait and all that. Now America wants another frontline State and they are supplying all kinds of armament and weapons to Pakistan. Pakistan has become very strong, militarily and I think, this is the theory and I want the Miniter's assessment. My question is what impact it is going to have on India and what the fall-out will be on our strategic position, on our strategic environment becuase Pakistan is waging a war against India.

1.00 P.M.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पाकिस्तान की स्थिति बहुत ही चिंताजनक है और एक ऐसे देश में जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश है जो कभी भारत का अंग रहा है—जिस हिंद पाकिस्तान बंटवारे को डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने नकली बंटवारे की संज्ञा दी थी—वहां जब लोकतंत्र का हनन

होता है तो निश्चित ही हमारा और हमारे देश की जनता का चिंतित होना स्वाभाविक है। पाकिस्तान में वर्तमान में जो लोग सत्ता में आये हैं उन्होंने इस बात की घोषणा की है कि अक्टूबर में वहां पर लोकतंत्र बहाल हो जाएगा और उनकी कोशिश होगी कि जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार वहां पर स्थापित कर दी जाए। मैं भी इसको पाकिस्तान का आंतरिक मामला मानता हूं। मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को कहा है कि यह पाकिस्तान का अंदरूनी मामला है। लेकिन मुझे यह देखना चाहिए, सरकार को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में जो हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है उसको नहीं करना चाहिए और इसके लिए वर्तमान जो सरकार वहां पर आ गयी है उसके आने के बाद फिर भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान की सरकार को इस संबंध में एक बहुत ही कड़ी चेतावनी देनी चाहिए। मैं इस संबंध में 8 तारीख की "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित पंजाब के गवर्नर की जो सूचना है इस देश को और जो उन्होंने अमेरिका के अम्बेसडर से कहा जब वे चंडीगढ़ में थे, उस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।...

(समय की घंटी)

उपसभापति: मालवीय जी, एक बजे हम लोग एडजर्न करते हैं। आप एक मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दें।

श्री सत्यप्रकाश मालवीय: दो मिनट लगेंगे बस।

उपसभापति: एक मिनट।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: ठीक है, एक मिनट।

"Punjab Governor Virendra Verma today blamed Pakistan for cretaing trouble in Punjab.

Talking to the visiting US delegation led by its Ambassador to India. William Clarke, the Governeor said Pakistan was not only giving shelter to some top terrorists, but also providing sophisticated arms free of cost to the terrorists in Punjab.

Mr. Verma said top terrorists like Manochachal, Zaffarwal and others were operating from Pakistan."

यह खबर उसी दिन छपी जिस दिन हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी नेपाल में थे और अखबार की सूचना के अनुसार जब एक भोज में थे उसी समय मंत्री जी को खबर मिली कि पाकिस्तान में वहां की बेनजीर भूट्टो की सरकार बर्खास्त कर दी गयी है। मैं मंत्री जी से सिर्फ एक स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं जब वे पुनः अपना उत्तर देंगे, कि पंजाब के गवर्नर ने जिस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उसके बाद हमारी सरकार ने वर्तमान सरकार जो पाकिस्तान की है उसे अपना कोई विरोध या कड़ा रुख प्रस्तुत किया है या नहीं?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On Fridays we adjourn at 1 o'clock. Now it is past 1 o'clock. There are three of four names with me for clarifications. And we have another statement by the Minister. There are two more statements by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. From 2.30 we have Private Members' business. May I take the sense of the House if we can take up these statements and clarifications after the Private Members' business at 5 o'clock? Now it is 1 o'clock and some Members go for *namaaz*.

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL (Punjab): There are four or five intervening holidays and Members would like to go out during this period. So nobody would like to sit after 5 o'clock today.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then the reply also will come after that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार): यह बहुत जरूरी है। देखिए, यह बहुत पुराना मामला होता जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान में बहुत घटनाएं हो रही हैं और अभी तक तो राज्य सभा में जो स्टेटमेंट है उस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House. Whatever the House agrees on...

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: We can skip the lunch.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no objection.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन: इसके पहले भी शुक्रवार को लंच के समय में काम हुआ है। मैं आपकी भावनाओं का आदर करता हूं। जो आदरणीय सदस्य नमाज़ पढ़ने जाना चाहते हों वे जाकर आ सकते हैं। लेकिन हाउस तो चल सकता है। महोदया, सोमवार को भगवान शंकर जी की प्रार्थना के लिए भी एक लम्बे हाऊस एजर्न होना चाहिए।

श्री सैयद सिब्ते रज़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बड़े

[श्री सैयद सिब्ते रज़ी]

अफसोस की बात है। .... **(व्यवधान)** यह बहुत संकीर्ण बात है। यह कहना कि ... **(व्यवधान)** यह कनेक्शन है कि फ्राइडे को नमाज़ के लिए हाऊस एक बजे एजर्न होता है। ... **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभापति: आनरेबल, मेम्बर्ज़, मैं जब फ्राइडे को हाऊस करती हूं, तो लंच के लिए एक बजे से अढ़ाई बजे तक के लिए एर्जन करती हूं। अगर मेम्बर्ज़ की इजाज़ात हो, तो यहां सुनिये और अगर उनको लंच पर जाना है एक बजे, तो एक तो बज चुका है।

अभी अगर आपको लंच पर जाना है—

I have no objection if the Members want to sit after 5 o'clock. I feel the matter is very serious. So, if you want to sit after 5 o'clock, I have no objection at all. I leave it to the House to decide. The House is supreme and not the Chair... *(Interruptions)* ... Let the House decide. Let the House decide it; there is no problem.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): You cannot sit now and also after five o'clock. You cannot have both ways ... *(Interruptions)* ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: May I ask the Members to give their consensus?... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Maharashtra): Madam, so far as my party is concerned, the lunch period on Fridays for Namaaz purposes is up to 2.20 P.M. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, up to 2.30 p.m.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Yes, I am sorry. It is up to 2.30 p.m. This is sacrosanct and this must be allowed.

Secondly, today, most of the people are going away and, therefore, we will not be able to seek any clarifications on this important subject. Unavoidably, Madam, all this goes in the interrugnum. Therefore, the only way out is that only on the 16th we can seek clarifications *(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, this is an important subject. Moreover, the situation in Pakistan is chainging hour by hour and day by day. Therefore, if it is made on the 16th, I do not think that it will serve any purpose. So, let us sit today after 5 o'clock ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Madam, I think the point made by my honourable friend, Mr. Salve, is well taken. You will have one more advantage. By then the talks betwen the Foreign Secretaries would have finished and I would be in a better position to speak by then ... *(Interruptions)* ...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would suggest one thing. Whatever change may be there in the situation, when they are asking for clarifications, you can accordingly modify your reply and it need not be on the basis of this statement alone. I suggest that the statement on Kuwait can be laid on the Table now and the queries can be put on the 16th alongwith this ... *(Interruptions)* ... Let him lay it now ... *(Interruptions)* ... Clarifications will be there and I am not curtailing your right to ask questions. But I am only suggesting that the Minister may lay it on the Table because he has already brought the statement, copies are in the House and, in fact, copies are with me also. I would, therefore, request the Minister to lay the statement on the table of the House.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Position of Indians in Kuwait

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): What about the safety of Indians in Kuwait? ... *(Interruptions)* ... It will not take much time, Madam, because a statement has been made by the Minister ... *(Interruptions)* ... The Minister, who was replying to the questions about the situation in Kuwait, said something about this ...